Sun died upon a Winter's night A long, long time ago: When the large, round moon had a wintry look, As it shone on the breast of the frozen brook. And over the fields of snow.

As she lay that night in the pale moonlight, Which fell round her peaceful bed She seemed like the form of a sculptured saint, Without sign of woe or of mortal taint, With a glory around her head.

With her eyelids closed and her lips apart. And her arms, like the marble fair, Cross'd on her bosom, and gently press'd, She lay, as she sank to her peaceful rest, In the mute repose of prayer.

When the morning broke, and we gazed again, A smile to her face seemed given : And though our spirits were crushed and sad, The Christmas bells soon made us glad ; For we knew she woke in Heaven. New-York, July 28, 1851.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Derby & Miller's Publications.

We have received from this enterprising bouse in Auburn several volumes of their recent blications, which are issued in a style of elegant and accurate typography, highly creditable to the progress of the art in Western New-York. We sub-join brief notices of the principal works:

THE NEW CLERK'S ASSISTANT," by JOHN S. JENKINS, (8vo. pp. 620,) is intended to fur nish business men with a practical book of legal forms, containing everything important for ordinary ase, but without being encumbered with superfluous details. It has been prepared with great care, and must prove a valuable guide to county and town offieers, as well as to the farmer, the mechanic, and the merchant, and indeed to all classes of citizens who wish to keep on the right side of the law.

"THE NEW CONSTABLE'S GUIDE," by A MEMBER OF THE BAR. (12mo. pp. 260.) is a compilasion from the Revised Statutes, elementary writers, and the decisions of the Supreme Court of New-Tork. The present edition has been carefully revised, and made to conform to the Code of Procedure and the laws of the State, as amended or modified since its original publication.

THE EXECUTOR'S, ADMINISTRATOR'S AND GUARDIAN'S GUIDE," by DAVID WRIGHT, (12mo. pp. 408,) gives a full digest of the laws in relation to those offices, including the changes made by enact-ments since the last edition, especially in reference to the duties of Surrogates. It is a cheap law-book for common use, and one which may be relied on with great confidence.

"YOUATT ON THE HORSE," edited by W. C. SPOONER, (12mo. pp. 469,) is a compact and convenient edition of that standard veterinary treatise, with a chapter on the breeds of horses in the United States by HENRY S. RANDALL, Esq. The merits of this work are well-known to every scientific amateur of the noble animal of which it treats, and no sports. man's or farmer's library is complete without it.

"THE YOUNG LADY'S BOOK," by WILLIAM HOSMER, (12mo. pp. 301.) comprises a se ries of discussions on Female Education, heads of Moral, Intellectual, Physical, Domestic. Civil and Ornamental Education. Several of the topics, which the author handles with great plainness, are of more especial interest to heads of famihes; such, for instance, as the relation of women to the medical profession.

"SPARK'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON," (12 mo. pp. 344) is an abridgement of the octavo edition, omitting such portions as are of a strictly political or general nature, and retaining the personal incidents without change. For popular reading, this biography of Washington is not surpassed by any fore the public

"LIFE OF GENERAL LA FAYETTE," by P. C. HEADLEY, (12mo, pp. 377,) is a well written parrative of La Fayette's career, presenting a discrimmating view of his character, and an intelligent statement of his connection with French and American

"LIVES OF MARY AND MARTHA WASH-INGTON," by MARGARET C. CONKLING, (12mo. pp. 248.) is the ninth edition of the popular biography mother and wife of Washington. It is prepared from authentic sources and written in a spirited and pleasing style.

"BUNYAN'S PILGRIM'S PROGRESS," (12 mo. pp. 475,) is a neat edition of that work, printed on a large, clear type, adapted to aged eyes, embellished with a portrait of the author, and several illustrative wood engravings

"THE LIFE OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN," (12mo. pp. 375.) contains the immitable autobiography of the author, together with a selection of some of his most characteristic essays.

"HINTS AND HELPS TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS," (12mo. pp. 303) by JOEL H. Ross, M.D. is a lively, rambling, free and easy collection of precepts and remarks on the management of health and the treatment of disease, -free from obstinate medi-cal prejudices and inclined to liberal views.

"HIGHWAYS AND BRIDGES," by A COUNSELLOR AT LAW, (8vo. pp. 158,) is the title of a practical compend of the powers and duties of Com-missioners and Overseers of Highways, with refer-ences to the statutes and legal decisions.

"THE POPULAR CYCLOPAEDIA OF BIB-LICAL LITEBATURE," by JOHN KITTO, is an abridgment of the original Cyclopaedia by the author, which was intended to embody the products of the best and most recent researches in Biblical Literature that have been made by English and Continental scholars The present work embraces such matter as was thought to be adapted to the great body of the religious public, the articles of less interest to the general reader than to the Clergyman and Theological Student having been entirely omitted. Among the contributors to this volume are several eminent German scholars. Baur of Giessen, Credner of Giessen, Ewald of Gottingen, Havernick of Konigsberg, Hengstenberg of Berlin, Jacobi of Berlin, and Thaluch of Halle, beside the well-known English and American Theologians, Prof. Newman, Prof. Powell. Ryland, Steb Weish, Prof. Geo. Bush, and Dr. Leonard Woods (6vo. pp. 800. Boston: Gould & Lincoln. Sold by A. D. F. Randolph.)

"PSALMISTA, OR CHOIR MELODIES," by THOMAS HASTINGS, and WILLIAM R. BRADBURY. is a new collection of Church Music, with several original pieces, composed with speaial reference to the various circumstances of religious assemblies. and the improvement of choirs in elementary knowledge. The scientific portions of the work are diversi hed with various edifying religious reflections. (Mark H. Newman & Co.)

"LIGHT IN THE DARK PLACES," IS translated from NEANDER's "Memoirs of Christian Life in the Middle Ages," a work which presents a striking portraiture of religious character during a period of almost unmitigated superstition and priesteraft. (24mo. pp. 344. Lane & Scott.)

"THE STAR OF THE WISE MEN," by R. C. Tabacu, is a popular commentary on the second chapter of the Gospel of Matthew, reprinted, with some emissions from the English edition. (24mo. pp. 171. Lane & Scott.)

FAIR IN VERMONT .- The State Fair in Vermont will be held this year at Middlebury, on the 10th and 11th of September. In addition to the usual display of horses, including some of the best breeds in New-England, there will be exhibited 30 large Merino sheep just arrived from Havre in the packet ship Samuel M. Fox, having been purchased for Mr. S. W. Jewitt of the former place. They are said to be from the finest flock in France, and among them is one male of the Rambouillet breed, only two years old, who has already yielded 40t pounds of weel in his two shearings. THE AUGUST ELECTIONS

NORTH CAROLINA-ELECTION, ADS. 7. The following are the Candidates for Congress

Whig and Union.
Burgess S. Gather.
Joseph P. Caldwell.
Alfred Dockery.
James T. Morehead.
Gen Leach, Ind. Southern Rights.
Thomas L. Clingman. Green W. Caldwell. Abraham W. Venable.* Witham S. Ashe.* John R. J. Daniel.* Gen Leach, Ind.
5. Calvin Graves, Ind.
6. No opposition.
7. Henry W. Miller.
8. Edward Stanly.
9. David Outlaw.

Thomas Ruffin William F. Martin ALABAMA.-ELECTION, AUG. 4. The following are the nominations for Governor, Congressmen and Local Officers

FOR GOVERNOR.

Secssion.

Benjamin G. Shields[†], Henry W. Collier.

FOR CONGRESS.

1. Charles C. Langdon, [†]John Bragg,
2. James Abererombie, John Cochran,
3. William S. Mudd, Sampson W. Harris, [†]
4. William R. Smith, John Erwin,
5. George S. Houston, Prancis H. Jones,
6. W. R. W. Cobb, [†]
7. Alexander White. Samuel F. Rice.

1. George Shelds declines the candidary, but, will reconstructed.

FOR GOVERNOR.

†Gen. Shields declines the candidacy, but will receive a strong support nevertheless, from the Union men.

As to the views of Collier, the "Democratic" Secession Candidate for Governor, we make an extract from his address to the people of Alabama, written from the Executive Chamber of the State

"I assume that the right of secession is a clear right, reserved to the people of each member of the confederacy upon entering into the Union. The tenth article of the amendments to the Constitution declares that the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people. In no part of that instrument have the people of the several States bound themselves to maintain a perpetual union. True, the preamble declares the object of the Constitution to be the formation of 'a more perfect union, &c., for 'the people of the United States and their posterity.' These terms only create a political partnersing to continue for an indefinite period, or until any member supposing it did not subserve the purposes of its creation, thought proper to withdraw from it. Each party must of necessity judge for itself whether the articles of association have been violated, and whether it will put off its allegiance to them. This right to determine whether the compact has been infracted, results from the failure to provide a common arbiter. In such a pager as this 1 can do nothing more than merely whether the compact has been infracted, results from the failure to provide a common arbier. In such a paper as this, I can do nothing more than merely state these propositions, without arguing or proving them by an extended reference to what has been said by others on the subject. I may however be permitted to say, that my opinion upon the point was formed by reading the debates on Foote's resolution in the United States Senate, in 1839—strengthened by the explanations of, and criticisms on, General Jackson's proclamation in 1832. With all deference I would say that this right has been very recently so clearly stated, and ably defended, that it is difficult for any one, no matter how little informed of political and constitutional law, not to understand and admit it."

Shields, the "Union" candidate, receives the Whig support. He says:

"I am for this Federal Union of ours, under all cir-cumstances and at all hazards, RIGHT or WRONG, I AM FOR THE UNION!"

TEXAS ... ELECTION, AUG. 4. The following are the nominations for

local and State officers: For Governor-Benjamin H. Epperson (Whig). Peter H. Bell (present incumbent), John Alex. Greer, E. M. Pease. Col. Middleton T. Johnson and Gen. T. J. Chambers,

Lieut. Governor-Gen. E. H. Tarrant (Whig). Col. Matthias Ward, James W. Henderson and Dr. C. G. Keenan.

Keenan.

Chief Justice-John Hemphill, present incumbent,

who runs without opposition.

Associate Justices of the Supreme Court—(Two to be chosen)—James Webb, Abner S. Lipscomb and Royal

Associate Justices of the Supreme Court—(Two to be chosen)—James Webb, Abner S. Lipscomb and Royal T. Wheeler.

Congress—I. William B. Ochiltree (Whig), Richardson Scurry (the nominee of a District Loco Convention), B. Rush Wallace and Gen. N. H. Darnell II. Gen. Hugh McLeod, Volney E. Howard (late Member), Capt. G. K. Lewis and H. N. Potter, all Independents.

Commissioner of the General Land Office—Col. Thos. William Ward and Capt. Stephen Crosby.

To about the condition of parties in Texas.

To show the condition of parties in Texas.

we will give a few extracts from the circulars of the candidates for Governor. Gov. Bell thus de-

"In reference to my relative position to the two great political parties now existing in the Union, I will say, that while the general politics of the country have very little connection with or bearing upon the due administration of the State Government—the chief duty of the State Executive being that of seeing the laws executed—still I avow very frankly to you that I am to be found in the Democratic ranks to you that I am to be found in the Democratic ranks, looking neither to the right or left oblique, but well faced to the front. But I trust I shall never find it in my heart to withhold my approbation of the measures of the opposite party, or any individual of it, if I am satisfied that Justice. Sagacity, Moderation and Integrity have placed their impress upon them. These are qualities which should characterize measures and men."

Hon, T. J. Chambers does not covet Uncle Sam's donation of \$10,000,000 to appease the wounded honor of Texas, and as to his party predilections says

"I came to Texas more than twenty years ago, whilst I was yet in the early dawn of manhood, and I have remained completely identified with it in all my hopes and interests. I therefore never became connected in action with either of the great political parties of the United States. But I was reared at the foot of Monticeilo and drank at the pure fountain of the great democracy at an early age, and the pain. foot of Monticello and drank at the pure fountain of Jefferson democracy at an early age; and the principles I then imbbed have been confirmed by subsequent reflection. Having performed an humble, but realous and active part in adding the lone star of independent Texas to the glorious constellation of my native country, I shall hereafter act with the Democratic party in strict accordance with the principles of the Constitution. But I cannot yet discard the feeling that I am more a Texian than a Democrat, and that whenever the interest or honor of the State and that whenever the interest or honor of the State may require a liberal interpretation of a democratic principle, I shall always be inclined to yield to it such construction. I entertain no prejudices against persons belonging to the opposite party; and I wish to judge and be judged rather by measures, than by natty corroganers. "The glitterine

The glittering millions which we have received from the United States for the surrender of a portion of our domain and sovereignty, seem to dazzle the vision of our politicians, and to blind them to all other topics of public interest: as when we gaze full upon the blazing sun for a moment, and turn to other objects, we can perceive nothing but a darkened picture of his effugence, still impressed upon the sight. While I shall not affect to treat this subject with less consideration than others, I shall nevertheless, if elected, endeavor to keep many others of vast importance to the State constantly under the attention of the Legislature, until I obtain its action upon them."

He also wishes to cultivate 'friendly relations' [annex ?] with the Mexican States of Tamaulipas, Nueva Leon, Coahuila and Chihuahua, but it is somewhat doubtful whether the Mexicans will accede to this proposition of Judge Cham-

bers:

"A mutual good understanding with the States I have mentioned, with regard to persons held to labor, is of vital importance to the West, for the advancement of its agricultural and planting interests. At present, slaves cannot be carried with safety beyond the Guadaloupe River: and the Mexicans beyond the Guadaloupe River: and the Mexicans beyond the Rio Grande, engaged in agriculture, encounter great difficulties by the desertion of their laborers across the river: but from investigations which I made last Summer, I am confident that such an understanding may be easily cultivated and established, as will render slave labor safe and profitable throughout the West, under the protection of an act of our Legislature, which should be passed to make the desertion and flight of slaves a criminal offense, so as to bring them under the treaty stipulation with Mexico, for the mutual surrender of fugitives from justice."

Judge C. favors internal improvements, also a system of free public schools and a general immigration to the public domain of Texas and the

payment of the debts of Texas. Col. John A. Greer, in his circular says

Col. John A. Greer, in his circular says:

"I could promise at least, if elected, an earnest and disinterested devotion to the rights and interests of Texas, and a firm adherence to the tenets of the democratic faith, guided always by the legal and constitutional restrictions and requirements of the office, and an intimate acquaintance with the condition and wants of the whole people, acquired by several years of active participation in the public service. Assisted by these lights, the course to be pursued would be relieved of many embarrassments and an open, straight-forward and impartial administration towards all sections, parties and interests might be organized, acting efficiently and safely, and securing as far as the agency of the government might go, the true welfare, prosperity and advancement of the people."

Col. Middleton T. Johnson, another of Mr. Ep-

people."

Col. Middleton T. Johnson, another of Mr. Ep-

person's " Independent Democratic " opponents, thus defines his position :

thus defines his position:

"It is your right, fello weitizens, to know precisely the attitude of each individual who asks office at your hands. In order then, that I may not be misunderstood, I will state with as much correctness as is practicable, my position. In national politics I am a Democrat, and have seted cordially and cheerfully with that party since my first engagement in political life, which has been more than twenty years. I have with that party since my arts engagement a pointer sheep more than twenty years. I have at no time, either publicly or privately, occupied doubtful ground on this subject. I have acted with the democratic party at all times, purely from principle. I expect still to cooperate with the party, but while this is the case. I have ever acted courteously and liberally towards those who differ with me in political opinions. I amalways ready to accord to every good citizen what I claim for myself, correct motives and pure intentions. I have said thus much, that every voter in the State may know where to place me. I have ever regarded the American Union and her system of laws, based upon the Constitution, as the wisest and the best ever adopted for the benefit of civilized society. I have steadily opposed all measures which have been projected for its overthrow. The late measures passed by the Congress of the United States, known as the compromise, meet my approbation as general measures of adjustment, and I have no disposition to see them disturbed. If I should err on this subject, it would be on the side of the Union."

All of the 'Democratic' candidates, it will be

All of the 'Democratic' candidates, it will be thus seen, do not refuse Whig votes, which may draw off votes from Epperson and elect some one of his opponents.

The Congressional candidates have also laid down their platform, and as to the choice of the Texas Democracy for the Presidency and United States Senate, the following from the address of John Polk of San Augustine County will show

"For President, I expect to support the nominee of the Baltimore Convention. I am certain to do so should Gen. S. Houston get that nomination. In case of his failure, I would be truly gratified to see him chosen again to the Senate in the United States Congress.

Polk appears to favor the \$10,000,000, and goes for appropriating it to works of internal improvement, paying off the State Debts, &c.

ARKANSAS - ELECTION, Aug. 4. The following are the Candidates for Con-

Union Whig. Opposition Secessionist.
Capt. John Preston, Jr. Ind. Robert W. Johnson.* Although Mr. Johnson is in favor of the interpolation into the creed of the "Democratic" party of the "right of secession," he goes as far as the Whigs for Internal Improvements.

as the Whigs for Internal Improvements.

"Those who are contending for this measure," said Mr. Johnson, in reference to the very bill which The Union considers so objectionable, "are chiefly Western Men. It is true this doctrine is a Whio doctrine, and has been generally opposed by the Democratic party, but it has been one of the greatest thorns in the side of the Democratic party, particularly in the great Valley of the Mississippi, that they have refused to make appropriations for these purposes."

MISSOURI.-Election, Aug. 4 -For Local and Judicial Independent Whig, Benton and Anti-

Benton Locos on National grounds are all in the field, but as no contest will be made, we do not publish the names of the Candidates. TENNESSEE-ELECTION, Aug. 7.

The following are the State, Congressional and Local Nominations: FOR GOVERNOR. Whig and Union. Opposition and Resis William Trousdale,

Wm. B. Campbell. FOR CONGRESS. Andrew Johnson.* Landon C. Haynes.

2. Albert G. Watkins.*
3. Josiah M. Anderson.* William M. Churchwell.
J. D. Dickinson, Ind. Gen. Wm. Stone.
John H. Savage.* George W. Jones 1 James H. Thomas 1 Meredith P. Gentry. William H. Polk, Ind.

Meredith P. Gentry.*
William Cullom.
J. G. Hornberger.
Walter Coleman.
Christ'r H. Williams.* No Opposition. *Late Members. †" Democrats" supported by Whigs The Legislature to be chosen has to choose a

U. S. Senator in place of Hopkins L. Turney, Secession Loco, whose term has expired. Turney is himself a candidate for the Legislature.

KENTUCKY - ELECTION, Aug. 4. The following are the State and Congressional candidates:

Whig and Union. Opposition & Anti-Compr Archibaid Dixon. Lazarus W. Powell, Cassius M. Clay.† John E. Thompson. Robert N. Wickliffe, Dr. Geo. D. Blakey

†Independent and Emancipation candidates FOR CONGRES 1. H. M. McCarty, Linn Boyd.*
2. Jefferson Jennings, Ben. E. Grey, (ind.)
3. Presley Ewing.
4. William T. Ward.
4. William T. Ward. Beverly L. Clarke.:

James W. Stone lement Addison White,
J. H. Hereford, (Ind.)
Humphrey Marshall.* David Meriwether.:
Leshe Combs. John C. Breckenridi

John C. Breckenridge John C. Mason.*

Wm. C. Marshall. Richard H. Stanton.* There are also to be chosen:

Members of the Senate and House of Representa-tives, an Auditor of Public Accounts, a Treasurer, a Register of the Land Office; an Attorney General, a President of the Board of Internal Improvements, and a Superintendent of Public Instruction. Although no partisan nominations have been made for any of these offices, National polities

will enter considerably into the contest. Clarke avows himself to be opposed to the

Compromise, and in sympathy with the Secessionists; and the Louisville Courier says of Meriwether :

"Mr. Meriwether thinks that the safety of the Union would be more cared for by such Southern Secessionists as he is, than by Col. Marshall. If this is so, how comes it that nearly every Southern Locofoco member of Congress from Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina. North Carolina. Missouri and Tennessee opposed the compromise measures that are admitted on all hands to have saved the Union from disruption! How comes it, also, that the Locofoco candidates for Governor in each of the States of Tennessee, Mississippi, Georgia and Alabama are open and rank secessionists and disunionists, while the candidates the Whigs are supporting are for the 'Union, now and forever—one and inseperable?" "Mr. Meriwether thinks that the safety of the Union

INDIANA-ELECTION AUG. 4

The following are the Congressional Can-

Whig and Independent.

1. L. Q. De Bruler, Ind.
2. Roger Martin.
3. J. Watts, F. S. W.
4. Samuel W. Parker.
5. Wm. P. Rush, Ind.
6. Ell P. Farmer, Ind.
6. Ell P. Farmer, Ind.
7. E. W. McGaughey.

Stachen G. Davis.

Stachen G. Davis. David Brier Schuyler Colfax Graham N Fitch.
Samuel Brenton, Ind. James W Borden.
James Crabs, Ind. 8. David Brier.

· Members of the last Congress. The Free Soil Candidates for Congress in the VIIIth and IXth Districts, both declined, preferring to allow the friends of freedom to act independently as to Congressional Candidates.

IOWA -ELECTION, Aug. 4. The following County Officers are to be chosen: County Judge, Treasurer and Collector, Sheriff, Supervisor of Reads, Surveyor and Coroner.

The offices of Probate Judge and Clerk of the Board of Commissioners are abolished. The jurisdiction of the Probate Court is transferred to the County Judge, and the Clerk of the District Court performs the additional duties of the present County Commissioners' Clerk. The Clerk of the District Court is not elected until next year.

The Whigs and Opposition have all made party nominations for the contest. DELAZON SMITH. the celebrated "Democratic" Tyler politician, thus announces his position in the coming campaign:

"Having been formally 'read out' of the Democratic porty, and as formally read into the Christian Church, I feel myself at liberty, in future, to vote for

whom I please, without any regard to party action, -We have thus given as complete a list of the candidates of the several parties as we could

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

readily collate from our exchanges.

Crops-Unity of Western and New-England Interests-The Presidency.

Correspondence of The Tribane. NEW-HAMPSHIRE, Tuesday, July 29. As I write more concerning the State than of the place of my residence, you will excuse a little wandering in my style, for this warm weather makes my pen a little eccentric.

The last end of July finds the Granite State

formers in the midst of one of the most proline

hay seasons ever known by them or their forefathers. Two thirds of the grass in all the fields in the State is yet to be cut and cured, and much of it cannot be put into barns, capacious as are the barns of New-England generally. Grains of all kinds are also looking well, as are gardens and all crops in the fields. Fruits will be sufficiently abundant, at least such as are for Autumn and Winter uses. The herds and flocks upen the ten thousand New-England hills never before found pasturage so abundant and so good as it is the present season. Beside all this, as yet the present has been, and still is, an unusual hy season in all parts of New-England The Manufacturing business is a little cramped by the effects of the British Tariff, which was passed by the American Congress of 1846; and many, heretotore employed in factories, are en gaged in agricultural pursuits just now. Ou Western friends will learn that "Yankeedom" s of more consequence to them than the South is, when they find that, bleak and barren as they have deemed New-England to be, her soil is yet capable of supporting millions more than are now upon it. The demand will be less upon the West for produce, the cowing Autumn and Winter, than it has been at the same time in the year for more than 25 years past. New-England has poured money into the West freely to aid in building up Colleges, Academies and Schools, as well as to aid in building Railroads and in constructing her public works, and New-Englanders are ready, to a man—save those who truckle to the South, in hopes to be fed from the public crib—to aid the West in her efforts to improve her important Lake harbors and the navigation of her magnificent Rivers; and yet the West has too often acted as though her "natural ally" was have deemed New-England to be, her soil is yet too often acted as though her "natural ally" the South. New-England has poured into the West a flood of knowledge from all her Colleges West a flood of knowledge from all her Colleges and many of her Academies and High Schools, and she has sent thousands of her best daughters thither to teach the rising generation, who are American born, as well as the children of illiterate immigrants, the principles of true Republicanism, merality and piety, while the South has sent her men to take back to her bosom those who sought the West in the hope there to be free; and yet the West forgets to remember that her leading interests are intimately interthat her leading interests are intimately inter woven with the leading interests of New-Eng-land, and but slightly affected, for good, by aught the South has ever done to promote them. Even now scores of traveling agents from the West, or now scores of traveling agents from the west, or for the West, are all over New-England lectur-ing and begging funds for one purpose and anoth-er, to be expended in the West. Does the West send her agents South for aid 'New-England and the Free Middle States pay \$10, where the entire Slave States pay \$1, for all charitable, entire Slave States pay \$1, for all charitable, missionary, educational, or other moral, religious or benevolent purposes, and yet the South presumes to dictate to the North in all matters of a political nature, and that, too, when her popula-tion is about one-half of that of the Free States her white population I mean.
But New-England is able to take care of New-

England, and hereafter, if she cannot have an American Tariff solely, why then she will manage to live and prosper, as best she can, under a British Tariff, passed by Western and Southern Members of Congress.

As Editors, I know you are disinclined to throw yourselves into the contest for the next Presidency, or to devote much space in your columns to the friends of the different candidates, to discuss the merits of "the claims," some say, of the prominent men named for that high office, and still you cannot but see the people at large are bent on agitating Presidential matters pretty thoroughly. We are soon to have much agitation upon this question here in New England, as Mr. Webster is among us, and his friends are bent on calling him out in this and other States to speak. They misjudge this and other States to speak. They misjudge in the matter, I think, as it will call out the Scott feeling among the Whigs, which is very strong in Maine, this State, Vermont, and not weak in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Con-No starting of newspapers or buyging up of old establishments, can change the pur-poses of New England Whigs, or shake their attachment for Winfield Scott. Five-sixths of all the Whigs of New-England prefer Gen. SCOTT, as their first choice for the next Presibefore the public in any prominency for that office. Judge McLean, of Ohio, has many and strong friends in all parts of New-England, but they look upon him as Judge Woodbury's real friends look upon him as Judge Woodbury's real they look upon him as Judge Woodbury's real friends look upon him, as entirely out of the question, and they fall back cheerfully upon Gen. Scott, and leave Judge McLean upon the bench, to bide his time, at to die in the office he now holds. I think all the Whig delegates from New-England will go for Scott in the National Convention, next May or June, in whichever month it shall be held; and then, I believe, he will in December 1852 receive all the votes for mobin it shall be the state of the votes for President, which shall be given by New-England electors of President and Vice-President, as

thousands upon thousands of Democrats will give to electors friendly to him a most cheerful suport in November of that year. New-England is going for Scott, not that she is in favor of encouraging the "military sprit," but because her thoughts are turned more and note in favor of "peace principles." She looks more in favor of "peace principles," She look who has seen enough of war to make him despise it; and she is going for him because he fought only when it was necessary to fight has fought only when it was necessary to fight to bring his country safely and honorably out of wars, in beginning which he had no agency. The people are intending to agitate and settle the Presidential question pretty essentially be-fore the meeting of Congress in December next, that peopless of Congress may be relieved so that members of Congress in December hext, so that members of Congress may be relieved from the trouble of President making, and may have time to attend to the necessary legislation of the country. The Whigs should have done this year as they did in 1839—they should have held the Country. held their Convention in the Autumn, and then the Whig members of Congress would have had no cause of quarreling about who shall be Pres-

After Indiana, Pennsylvania and Ohio have spoken through State Conventions, and Massa-chusetts has been six weeks trying to nominate a candidate by "subscription," it seems to me to be too late to consider agitation premature. At any rate, New-England will agitate the Presi-

dency right smartly soon. DETROIT.

Situation and Appearance of Detroit-Business Matters-The Lumber Trade. Correspondence of The Tribune. DETROIT, Saturday, July 19, 1851.

This city has a pleasant appearance as you approach it on the Detroit River, Canada lying on the opposite shore, on which side I am told you find a more elevated, drier and better soil. It is more attractive in appearance, presenting a cultivated, level foreground, and woodlands in the rear; a great portion of the shore of Michigan on this river being wet. Much praise, however, cannot be given to the scenery on either side; it is agreeable without being striking, its flatness making it monotonous.

Detroit has scarcely made its escape from the village yet. Excepting Jefferson-avenue and a few other streets, it is very straggling. Gardens and grounds around dwellings are very desirable. if kept with neatness and taste, but the inhabitants of Detroit cannot claim much admiration in this respect, many of their houses being decidedly slovenly in these appointments, although there are some pleasant exceptions. Jeffersonavenue is well paved through nearly its extent.

One or two other streets are planked. The others exhibit their native and naked mud in perfection, and a stiff and greasy stuff it is, holding its puddles until they are removed by evaporation. Fusiness looks lively and bustling. I do not notice many very handsome stores, but doubtless they will soon arrive. Churches are plenty,

but not superior in style. Hotels are numerous The situation of Detroit gives it the command of a continually increasing business. At the terminus of the Michigan Central Railroad it has and must have the trade of the most populous and best cultivated Counties of the State, which send to it and through it a vast quantity of agri-cultural produce. I believe I am right in saying that the Wheat and Flour experted last year was equal to nearly 6,000,000 bushels of Wheat, and they estimate to have one-fourth more this year. These populous Counties also create a large im-

These populous Counties also create a large importing commerce, the most of which is transacted at Detroit, the balance passes through it.

Another most important advantage which Detroit enjoys from its position on the Detroit river has in the facilities thus obtained for carrying on the Lumbering business. The merchants here supply all the States adjacent to Lake Erie with nearly all their Pine Lumber. Northern Michigan abounds with Pine forests, and its numerous eastern rivers float the loss into the waters that eastern rivers float the logs into the waters that go by Detroit. It is now a regular business con dected with system. The lumber merchants have agents who "prospect" (to use the Californian signification) throughout the north part of the State, and when they have found a tract of tim-ber suitably situated they proceed to the nearest I and office and buy the land at Government prices. They then contract with a party of lum-bermen to cut so many logs from this tract and get them to the river, and then with another party to raft them to Detroit. These contracts are almost invariably for cash, and those Agents command salaries as high sometimes as \$1,500 per annum. The merchants, I am informed, obtain perhaps two thirds of their lumber in this honorfrom lumbermen who cut their logs whererever they find them "handy," and who in all human probability go hand and soul in favor of Land Re Almost all their sawing is done by steam

They make three qualities of boards, which at Detroif are worth respectively \$7.50, \$12.50 and \$17.50 per M. Large quantities of the best qualities are sent over the Eric Canal to Troy and Albany, where they are sold for the New-York market, and sell to consumers in New-York for frem \$25 to \$40. The transportation on so bulky an article is of course expensive, which accounts for the difference in price to some ex-tent. It does not pay to send their third quality to New-York, nor do they make any scantling Maine can beat them at such coarse stuff. For their third quality, or common boards, they find a ready sale at all the towns on the Lakes, where it is sold for farming purposes, &c.

Altogether, this is a very important interest, giving employment to a very large body of the citizens of the State, not only in the lumber disraise the food they eat and to a large portion of

Detroit cannot fail to prosper and its citizens become wealthy. We hope they will use their wealth for its legitimate purpose to beautify themselves, their homes, and their city J. P.

BINGHAMTON.

Beauty of Binghamton-Its Business Advan-tages-New Bank-Railroads-Plank Roads - Manufactories - American Hotel - Iron

Bridge, &c. Correspondence of The Tribune. BINGHAMTON, Saturday, July 26, 1851. I know of no more delightful stoppingplace for the traveler than Binghamton, famed for its beauty and attractions, and whose lovely vales, smiling in all the riches of Nature and of Art, are now made, by steam, (annihilating time and space.) but an outer garden of your great Emporium. Its locality has been too often de-

scribed in your columns to render any repetition necessary. Here, at this season, the gala time of Nature, you can enjoy the Country in all the fullness which the word suggests. "Cloudcapped " hills, meandering rivers, painted lawns, are its healthy lungs which send forth a balmy breath, laden with the perfume of flowers and fruit to refresh and cheer. But Binghamton is not a place only of superior natural beauty. Its business advantages are of a corresponding character. It is destined to be an important mart of trade, and the scene of extended enterprise. increase of available capital, which is now conten plated by the establishment of a new Bank, is needed to hasten the development of its re

sources. The construction of the Syracuse and Binghamten, and Albany and Binghamton Railroads, the prospects of which important enterprises are now flattering, will connect the village with the new flattering, will connect the village with the great thoroughfares of commerce, while additional Plank Roads, now contemplated, will open and secure to it the expanding trade of the neighboring towns. Manufactories, for which there is not a more eligible spot, will spring up and give employment to labor, and increase to

The village, at present, exhibits the indications of unusual thrift. Beautiful private residences are going up in every direction, and among the new public buildings is the American Hotel of Messrs. S. Weed & Son, which is a spacious and elegant structure now nearly complete, in the center of the village. I have availed myself of center of the village. I have availed myself of the attention of a friend to give the following particulars: The Hotel is four-stories high, forty feet front on Court-st., and fifty feet deep on Water-st., with a wing for kitchen, &c., forty feet deep. It has about seventy rooms, contains a ball room one hundred feet by thirty feet and twelve and a half feet high. The Bar, by no means an obsolete feature of an Hotel in this region, will be in the rear of the hotel. In the hassement, there will be a large Eating Saloon. basement there will be a large Eating Saloon. There will be five stores on Water-st, and one of Court, with open fronts. The floor of the office or sitting room and hall will be of marble. The exterior is of stucco and will present a beautiful appearance. The hotel will be finished by the first of September next, and Messrs. S. Weed & lord. A good opportunity is presented to some experienced and enterprising gentleman who is looking out for a first class Hotel is a beautiful, healthy and growing village of six thousand in-habitants, and on the great lines of travel.

The State have nearly completed another splendid iron bridge over the Chenango Canal, which terminates here.

From Nebraska.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

INDEPENDENCE CREEK, Nebraska Territory, May 30.

INDEFENDENCE CREEK, Nebraska Territory, May 30.

I pen this note in the neighborhood of an Indian camp. The yellow-skins have just received the amount of their annuities for the present year, paid by the Government at Washington, and are going it now like saliots recently paid off and discharged from a man-of-war ship.

I have just arrived here from Table Creek, distant about one hundred miles above. The route has been through a more magnificent section of the country than I had ever before seen. The more I have traveled in the Nebraska Territory and observed the lands, and examined its resources, the higher has risen my opinion of the country, and I emphatically pronounce it as unequalled by any other section of the United States.

I have taken much pains to gain correct informa-

I have taken much pains to gain correct information of the number of emigrants who have this Spring set out for the Plains, and upon the best information I cannot state the number at more than 6,000, includset out for the Plains, and upon the best information, I cannot state the number at more than 6,000, includding men, women and children, and of these, by far the larger portion are bound for Oregon. The greatest number of wagons were crossed at Council Bluff, and proceeded up the North side of the Nebraska River—say seventeen or eighteen hundred wagons, each having about three persons. The number of wagons crossed at Table Creek, below the mouth of Nebraska, and which proceeded up that river on the South side, was two hundred and twenty. Of these one hundred and fifty-five were for Oregon, thirty-five for California, and thirty for the Vailey of the Great Sait Lake. The others crossed the Missouri at St. Jo, and Weston, and put out from Independence and Kansas. Since the emigrants commenced their march from the banks of the Missouri, I have heard from each of the several lines, and learn that the people are generally healthy and are making good progress. The entire of the lands on this side of the Missouri River, above the mouth of the Kansas, (with the exception of several small cessions obtained from the lindings for military purposes, is claimed by the remands of a number of Indian tribes, who roam over Indians for military purposes,) is claimed by the rem-nants of a number of Indian tribes, who roam over the country and keep out the hand of the cultivator, while they do but maintain for themselves a state of

destitution and condition of wretchedness scarcely to be conceived by those who have not witnessed them. I have the information from the Sub-Indian Agents, and from many of the Chie's of the tribes, inhabiting the westerly shorts of the Missouri, between the Kan-sas on the South and the Big Soux on the North, that those tribes are unanimous in a desire to dispose of their title to the lands who be they now respective-ly claim, and to be removed South of the Kansas.

MORE ABOUT THE SPIRITS. Mr. Capron's Reply to Mr. Burr. To the Editors of The Tribune

I see by a late number of The Tribune that C C. Burr has "ended his mission of Spir-it-hunting" again, which he declared he had done several months ago, when in this city. With him, however, I have no controversy. His position on the subject of the "rapping phenom-ena" is pretty well known, and he is welcome to all the weight his statements will carry.

In his communication he had a deposition of

In his communication he had a seposition of Mrs. Culver's, intended to contradict my answer to a former pretended deposition of her's. In that deposition she spoke of the commutate of investigation that held the ankles of the gris in Rochester. Here was a chance for a quibble, but no one who read that statement supposed that she referred to any but the public investigation. The public knows no other, and to that one she undoubtedly referred, but the positive and unanswerable contradiction-the complete alike proved, made it necessary for the public investigation to be changed into a more private one. She now "thinks" it was a private investigation, and that it took place at the house of the family. If this is the case, it was dishonesty and as near perjury as an extra judicial oath could be to call it the investigation, as if the public knew all about it. When was the investigation-where was it—and who were the persons present | The statement of facts that are known to have transpired beyond the possibility of fraud in this mat-ter, are backed up by names, dates and places; they are definite and positive, and they are not to be balanced by a cumingly devised, carefully worded, indefinite statement, even when "con-firmed by wordy eaths." Mrs. Culvert, or C. C. firmed by wordy oaths." Mrs. Culvert, or C. C. Burr. for her, has evaded the falsehood of the first statement only by a sworn quibble, giving the whole matter a most "glorious uncertainty" and indefiniteness. This will not satisfy a think-

mg public.

Mrs. C. says, "The Fox guls had two Dutchgirls working in their kitchen previous to the meetingation." Here is another quibble. What does she mean by "the investigation?" Is it one known to the public or not? Or, is this left on purpose for a loop-hole through which an intended falsehood may slip when occasion requires? I reassert that previous to the public investigation at Rochester, November 14, 1849, and during the whole time of the investigation, the For the whole time of the investigation, the For girls had never had a servant girl, Dutch or otherwise, to do their work—that they had no means to employ servants with, but did their own work, and for a year afterward, when I had an opportumity of knowing in regard to it, I never saw heard of any kind of a servant in the family. there was, it may be easily known and proved by better testimony than that of a woman who resided and still resides some fifty miles from Roch-Let the testimony of the servants, or thos who have seen them there, be brought forward who have seen them there, be brought forward. In regard to the denial of being a measuric or impressible or biological subject, I suspect another sworn quibble. It may be she has adopted Mr. Burr's name of Thusvology. A play upon words is the only way that that matter can be denied, unless the testimony of a whole neighborhood is sadly at fault. I cannot place the precise date of the commencement of the difficulty between Mrs. Culver with the Fox family, but I had a history of it long before the girls names had become familiar to the public. In regard to this deposition, it might further be regard to this deposition, it might further be remarked, that it has no legal signature. this was a design or not, I will not pretend to

I see that Mr. Burr has also an affidavit from Mr. John W. Hurn, (not Thun,) formerly an edi-tor in Rochester, "who was at one time a be-liever." If you will turn over your files you will find a letter from this same person, dated Rochester, Feb. 22, 1850, where, in answer to a statement that he was once a believer, he says to the Editor: "Sir—I knew there was deception and imposition then." If Mr. Burr has his deposition, it will be necessary for him to state that his numerous pretenses that he "never be-lieved in it for a moment" were falsehoods; then the public could appreciate his testimony. What the Fox girls are now doing I have nothing to say about, for I know nothing. I only

insist upon correcting some of the more glaring I was present and had ample opportunity to know. So far as the various phenomena are concerned, the actual facts of the occurrences without visible, tangible human agency, with out trick or fraud on the part of any-is a matter Scolute knowledge to thousands; and all the de esitions, level or illegal, judicial or extra-juscial, and ail the detections of trick (and no design there is much of it.) real and pretended, doubt there is much of it,) real and prete will not weigh a feather against this knowledge, obtained under various circumstances, a It is only those who have seen but little investigated but partially, and have not had proof on the subject who will be swayed either way by a controversy on the subject.

E. W. CAPRON. Providence, R. I., July 28, 1851

Letter from the Plains.

We are glad to receive another letter, says the Ohio State Journal, from Mr. Greiner, who is wending the slow and tedious way to Santa Fe, over the Plains from Fort Leavenworth. It is singuiar that none of the Merchant trains should be troubled with the cholers, and that the troops should be the only sufferers. We are glad to learn, however, that this fearful scourge is disappearing, and hope the passage of the Arkansas River will effectu-

hope the passage of the Arkansas River will electually free them from its continuance.

NEW POST, FORT MACKAY,
Arkansas River, June 30, 1851.

My DEAR Sin After a march of 400 miles from Fort Leavenworth, we reached this place yesterday, in fine heaith, being two days in advance of Col. Sumner, and we shall remain here until his command.

simmer, and we shall remain here until his command comes up, when we shall again join it, and proceed together to Santa Fe.

The Cholera has not yet left the troops, about thirty of them having fallen victims to it on the march, and a small number of cases on hand when we left. As this disease disappeared among the troops two years ago, after crossing this river, we are in hopes it will soon disappear altogether.

this disease disappeared among the troops two years ago, after crossing this river, we are in hopes it will soon disappear altogether.

What is rather singular, all the Merchant transithat have crossed the Plains this season, have enjoyed excellent health, none of them having a single case among them.

Although we had more rain than we bargained for until we reached Council Grove, we are now likely to suffer from the other extreme. No rain has failed in this country for eight months, and the Arkansas River, which is half a mile wide, was, until a short time ago, entirely dry. Not adrop of water upon its sandy bed. There has been a rise lately, but it is yet very low.

I was fortunate in reaching here in time to witness an Indian Council held with the Camanches, Kioways, Arapahoes and Chiaus, and Major Patrpatrical, Indian Agent for the Plains. It was a very grave assemblage, and many of their greatest warriors were present. Little Mountain Chief, of the Camanches, and Little Bear, are two of the most distinguished Indians of the Prairies, and possess more influence than any other Chiefs among them. They professed great friendship for our people, and expressed a desire to live in peace with us. A saill amount in presents was distributed among them, and they grared to be highly gratified at the geodess of their Great Father at Washington. Major Fitz-

professed great friendship for our people, and pressed a desire to live in peace with us. A small amount in presents was distributed among them, and they appeared to be highly gratified at the socious of their Great Father at Washington. Major Fixpatrick was very anxious to induce them to attend Grand Council at Fort Laramie, but it will be said difficult to get them to go, as it is at least 50 from this post, and they are very much afraide the cholera and small-pox, which is said to be presided in that section of country.

Our Government is very anxious to divide thee prairie tribes into different sections of the country and to pay them for the right of way through it the same time making the tribe responsible for all the depredations committed under its jurisdiction—But it will be very difficult to make the Indian derstand why they should stop, when hunning lo, because they were encroaching upon the of another tribe. But perhaps Col. Mitchell, a Superintendant, and Major Fitzpatrick, will be to make an arrangement, by which traveling the prairies may be rendered less hazardous in present.

We have had fine times honting Buffalo for a second control of the same time and fine times honting Buffalo for a second control of the prairies may be rendered less hazardous to the present.

the prairies may be rendered less sufficient week.

We have had fine times hunting Buffalo for a week, but are now out of the range of them. They have been very plenty, the Plains being consistent with them as far as the eye can reach, are plenty, but so wild they cannot be approached so as to be shot.

The road all the way to Santa Fé is one of the cast in pressume, in the world. It is equal to so feet.

test, I presume, in the world. It is equal to your Plank Roads in Ohio. But on the and on the Jornada the Desert) it is very disprocure water, especially in the dry season.